

Level of Effectiveness of the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team in Relation to Public Safety and the Implementation of Curfew Hours as Perceived by 50th Barangay Residents

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ABSTRACT

This study utilized the descriptive-correlational design to gather data from 65 respondents in the 50th barangay of Ozamiz City. An adapted survey questionnaire was the main instrument used in gathering data for the study. Results revealed that the level of effectiveness of the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team (BPAT) in relation to public safety and the implementation of curfew hours as perceived by the 50th Barangay Resident of Ozamiz City was very effective in the level of implementation of curfew hours. While in the problems encountered by the responders during the implementation of curfew for Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team (BPAT) resulted as not serious. As to the level of performance of the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team (BPAT) the result revealed satisfactory ratings among the BPAT. And lastly, the level of public safety of the 50th barangay residents got a safe rating by the community. The researcher recommended that the Barangay Peacekeeping Action team are encouraged to continue their effectiveness in the implementation of curfew hours and public safety. Furthermore, this study will show the barangay peacekeeping action team's dedication to their duty to maintaining peace and order in their community.

Keywords: Curfew hours, Public safety, Level of effectiveness, Performance, Peacekeeping.

1. Introduction

Barangay peacekeeping action team are one of the prime mover in maintaining peace and order in every barangays in the country since police are not omnipresent at the same time (Vicente 2019). The Barangay Peacekeeping Operations, BPO and its implementers, the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPAT) were conceived to address concerns on peace, order and safety in the grassroots level, the barangay (Caliguind, 2019). This way, it will create an impact on the lives of our citizens on a real time basis to be enjoyed by the smallest but the most important group of our community, the Filipino Family (Demeter, M., 2022).

Barangay Peacemaking Action Team (BPAT) has been created to provide better police services to the community and catch-all anti-crime strategy that seeks to empower all stakeholders to share the responsibility of peacekeeping and order maintenance towards self-policing (Aydinan, 2021).

In the Philippine setting, Barangays serve as the smallest administrative region, governed by one leader, the Barangay Chairman (according to the law)/Barangay Chairperson (GAD Advocates)/Barangay Captain (street term) (Viray, 2021). The Punong Barangay (Barangay Chairperson) plays a vital role in preparing and executing government policies, initiatives, and services for the citizens (Flores, 2019). The Barangay Captain serves as the administrator of one barangay, with the help of barangay councilors, his primary duty is to control the peace, order, and security of his or her area of jurisdiction (Antonio, 2020).

However, such a position is still a tremendously heavy obligation to be carried by the shoulder of only one person, this is because of the considerable number of families within the barangay and the vastness of its territory (Goldstein, 2020). To make the performance of such obligation more efficient, the Barangay Captain has the power to appoint barangay police officers or barangay peacekeeping action team to screen the peripheries of “puroks” or

zones of the entire barangay and to extend the barangay services, particularly in maintaining peace, security, and order, through crime responding, patrolling, and hazard identification (Gapangada, 2018).

Barangay Peacemaking Action Team (BPAT) has been created to provide better police services to the community. The BPAT is a national program of the PNP to encourage people empowerment from the community to address the real-time response in case a need arises, be it peace and order, security and rescue related matters (Pajarillo-Guadamor, 2018). Thus, the concept of BPAT basically calls for PNP members to lead in the fight against all forms of criminality distinct to their areas of responsibility, utilizing the active participation of the community (Saligan, 2018). The community leader must be active in dealing with criminality in their area of responsibility to avoid any harm and violence and to help the law enforcers in maintaining peace and order in their respective barangays.

The Philippine Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) in its Memorandum Circular No. 2003-02 views the maintenance of peace and order as the key factor in the improvement of the community and the nation (Laru-an & Penny, 2018). The Philippine National Police (PNP) and the Local Government Unit (LGU), particularly at the barangay level, had innovated and created initiatives to enhance peacekeeping in the community (Alkire, 2019). As enunciated in Section 391 (16) of the Local Government Code of 1991, the barangay may be responsible for the organization of a community brigade or community service as may be necessary to assist in the peace and order efforts of the LGU. Barangay peace and order committee was then created in agreement with Executive Order No. 366 (1996) to reinforce peacekeeping in communities. The BPAT is therefore a community brigade composed of civilian volunteers duly appointed by the Punong Barangay upon the recommendation of the Barangay Peace and Order Council (PNP, 2019). Based on the Lead PNP Manual, BPAT functions in organizing and mobilizing various sectors of the community in support of the maintenance of peace and order and safety. It also conducts crisis management, disaster mitigation, search, rescue, and relief operations within the community. Another function of BPAT is to strengthen and support the Barangay Justice System. Lastly, it conducts crime prevention and deterrence measures to protect the vulnerable sectors of the community. Armed with nightsticks, BPAT members are often exposed to dangers (Estonio, 2018).

In regards with crisis management, we're all aware of the spread of the COVID-19 virus which endures a lot of damage especially in the global economy and public health crisis. There is a high rate of uncertainty related to COVID-19, whose pandemic impacts economic performance, sustainability criteria, and development processes (Keshky, E., 2020). The effect of coronavirus on health and economic crisis. Analysis of its growth in countries, clearly shows that its development leads to crises (Haider et al., 2020). And aside from that the spread of COVID-19 pandemic affect also public health education, social distancing measures, restriction of air travel, and the implementation of curfew rules (Brodeur, A., 2021). Health care systems are facing enormous pressure to cope with the current burden of cases and to prepare for the anticipated surge in the number of patients (EurUrol Focus. 2020). With multiple virus epicenters, COVID-19 has been declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization. Consequently, many countries have implemented different policies to manage this crisis including curfew and lockdown. However, the efficacy of individual policies remains unclear with respect to COVID-19 case development (Veria Khosrawipour, 2020).

Countries around the world have some unusual rules to combat coronavirus (Natacha Larnaud, 2021). Curfews and movement restrictions has been strongly implemented in order to control the wide spread of coronavirus with their significant mental health implications (Mei, Q., Wang, F., Bryant, A., Wei, L., Yuan, X., & Li, J., 2021). Curfews are imposed to reduce opportunities for people to gather, discourage and decrease mobility among populations with the highest infection rates who are also most likely to be out late at night, (Anne Rimoin, PhD, MPH, professor of epidemiology at UCLA Fielding School of Public Health, 2020). Curfews have been observed in many places even when the pandemic has not started yet. These are laws that limit the action of the people and when violated, punishment follows (Carpio, C. J., 2020). Curfews are observed in cities and municipalities as a simple method to reduce crime opportunities and to lessen the instances where people may become crime victims (Andres, J. M. V., 2018). Curfews were a common element of control used in martial law, though curfews can also be implemented for public safety in the event of a disaster, pandemic, or crisis (Thomson Reuters, 2021).

In Australia, the Australian state of Victoria has declared a state of disaster and imposed new lockdown measures after a surge in coronavirus infections. Under the new rules, which came into effect at 18:00 (08:00 GMT), residents of the state capital Melbourne are subject to a night-time curfew. There will be further restrictions on residents' ability to leave home. Australia has been more successful than many other countries in tackling Covid-19, but cases are rising in Victoria (BBC News, 2020). On the other hand, in Belgium, due to surge of COVID-19 cases and deaths in Belgium, Prime Minister Alexander De Croo announced a nationwide curfew from midnight to 05:00 am local time. The curfew was imposed on 19 October 2020 and was to last for four weeks. The government also announced the closure of cafes, bars and restaurants for one month and alcohol sales were banned after 8:00 pm local time (Lorne Cook, 2020).

Meanwhile, in the Philippines, the implementation of curfews is one of the action of our national government in order to control the movement and the spreading of the covid-19 virus around the country. By the used of Resolution No.106-B, Paragraph 15, Section 2 issued by Department of the Interior and Local Government ordering the LGU'S to strongly implemented curfews to reduce number of movement during night hours and to secured the health protocol (Duque F.T., 2021).

This study intended to determine the level of effectiveness of BPAT in relation to public safety in 50th Barangay, Ozamiz City and the implementation of curfew hours during the time of pandemic. This study will also provide local government officials, especially the barangay officials of the 50th Barangay, Ozamiz City, insights on the performance, strengths, and weaknesses or gaps of BPAT in performing their duties. This can also be used as a basis in knowing whether rules and policies governing the performance of the BPAT have sustainable results, if there is a direct or immediate benefit to the residents or that it has successfully dealt with any problems which are under its control or jurisdiction.

2. Methods

This study utilized the descriptive-correlational design. Descriptive-correlational research seeks to describe relationships among variables without inferring causal connections (Polit & Tatano, 2013). Correlational research explores the interrelationships among variables of interest without any active intervention on the researcher's part

(Polit & Hungler, 2013). This design is appropriate in exploring the relationship between the effectiveness of curfew and the performance of BPAT to public safety in 50th Barangay, Ozamiz City.

This study was conducted in Ozamiz, officially known the City of Ozamiz. It is a 3rd class component city in the province of Misamis Occidental, Philippines. According to the 2020 census, it has a population of 140,334 people. Although occasionally spelled as Ozamis in official sources like at COMELEC. It is spelled as Ozamiz in Republic Act No. 321, the act creating the city or the Ozamiz City Charter Act. In 2005 City Resolution 251-05 was passed to reiterate that it is officially spelled Ozamiz with a "z" as its last letter rather than with an "s". Before Ozamiz was created, it was then a part of a town called Misamis. The development of the old Spanish town, Misamis, was all because of the presence of the Spanish garrison stationed at the stone fort named Nuestra Señoradela Concepcion del Triunfo which was constructed about 18th century in so that the piratical activities will be controlled, which was originating in the nearby Lanao area. In 1850, the town of Misamis became the capital of the District of Misamis. After the Second World War, Misamis became a chartered city by virtue of Republic Act 321 on July 16, 1948. RA 321 also renamed Misamis to Ozamiz after a WW-II hero Jose Ozamiz who hailed from the province of Misamis Occidental and who at one time also served as its governor.

The study was focused in 50th District of Ozamiz City, Misamis Occidental. The 50th District, formerly Poblacion, is a barangay in the city of Ozamiz, in the province of Misamis Occidental. Its population as determined by the 2020 Census was 743. This represented 0.53% of the total population of Ozamiz. The population of 50th District fell from 1,454 in 1990 to 743 in 2020, a decrease of 711 people over the course of 30 years. The latest census figures in 2020 denote a negative growth rate of 8.58%, or a decrease of 395 people, from the previous population of 1,138 in 2015. Using the same territorial definition Resolution NO.6 Creating the 50th district in the city of Ozamiz in addition to the 48 barrios that area located in the heart of the poblacion of Ozamiz City consisting of more than two precincts inhabitants and does not belong to any of this 49 barrios with the purpose of complying with PD NO.86 creating the citizens assembly.

The respondents of this study was the 50th barangay residents of Ozamiz City and as well as the barangay peacekeeping action team (BPAT) of the 50th Barangay of Ozamiz City, Misamis Occidental, Philippines. This participants are purposively chosen by the researcher.

3. Results and Discussions

This chapter integrates the results of the study after data gathering. After the data tables are prepared with its corresponding frequency, mean, and percentages. The researchers presented it in a table format.

3.1. Demographic Profile of the Respondents

Among the residents of the 50th Barangay District, Ozamis City, there are seventy five respondents, 65 respondent coming from the community and 10 respondents coming from BPAT.

Table 1 shows the demographic profile of the respondents compared according to their age having the highest frequency of 19 or 25.33 percentage of respondents with an age of 23-27 while the lowest frequency are 47-51

years old or 4 percent. While in the other hand shows the demographic profile of the respondents compared according to their sex, majority of the respondents are male with a total of 48 or 64% while in female there are only 27 respondents with a percentage of 36.

Table 1. Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Respondents According to their Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
18-22	11	14.66
23-27	19	25.33
28-32	18	24.00
33-37	10	13.33
38-42	9	12.00
43-47	5	6.67
48-52	3	4.00
Total	75	100.00

Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Respondents According to their Sex

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	48	64.00
Female	27	36.00
Total	75	100.00

The level of implementation of curfew hours as perceived by the 50th Barangay residents

3.2. Implementation of Curfew

Implementation of curfew is defined as a rule of law, regulation, or ordinance that forbids particular people or particular classes of people from being outdoors in public places at certain specified times of the day (Collins, & Kearns, 2021). Curfews have reemerged recently as a popular option for policymakers in their efforts to deter and prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus which affect all over the world. Imposed on and off since the turn of the century, curfews tend to receive increased attention when there is a perceived need for more stringent efforts at social control (Tamara Henry, 2019).

Table 2 below shows the results of the respondents regarding the level of the implementation of curfew hours as for the Barangay Officials and community. The result of the study revealed that respondents answered “very effective” in most of the statement. There are 19 items out of 23 statement was answered “very effective” in implementing curfew hours in their respective barangay. The highest statement that was answered "very effective" is; this curfew

considered as one way of preventing the spread of the covid-19 having a mean of 4.71. The result revealed that having curfew hours in their barangay helps them to prevent the spread of the covid-19, with the strong implementation of law by the barangay peacekeeping action team, the 50th barangay was able to minimize the spread of covid-19 virus by simply following the law abiding on it. While in the other hand there are only four statement which was interpreted as “effective” by the respondents. And the lowest statement that was answered by effective is; Parents/guardians help to regulate curfew hours’ observation towards their children with a mean value of 3.91. This result has never been a big issues of the barangay because it only mean that parents and guardian was able to regulate curfew hours by disallowing their children to go outside during night time. Implementation of curfew are an important tool in helping to manage and keep away the society from risky situations (Michael Dennis, PhD, 2021) Curfews are promoted as beneficial to law enforcement. They give police additional control over the presence and behavior of people on the street during curfew hours. They are also endorsed as a valuable complement to parental supervision; they provide community support to parents placing limits on the hours that their children may be out at night (Ruffle & Reynolds, 2019).

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Table 2. The Responses of the Respondents Relating the Level of implementation of curfew hours as perceived by 50th Barangay Residents

Statement	AWV	I
1. The curfew hours are strictly observed by all member of the community	4.37	VE
2. The residents know the rules and regulation about the curfew; barangay officials and workers help to promote curfew hours; and that curfew hours had been strictly regulated every day and had been implemented throughout the all puroks of the Barangay.	4.14	E
3. Parents/guardians help to regulate curfew hours’ observation towards their children	3.91	E
4. Visible ronda patrol/tanods/barangay workers roam around to implement curfew every day.	4.54	VE
5. Legal sanctions, penalties are implemented when curfew is being	4.48	VE

violated in barangay.		
6. That once an infraction of laws had been made, violators always suffer the consequence of the action	4.11	E
7. One has to be penalized: put into jail, pay for indemnification and go into social transformation if found out as a habitual violator,	4.34	VE
8. The implementation of curfew give opportunity to the family to be more unified and have more time to be together	4.34	VE
9. This curfew makes you become more productive and refocus regarding your daily routine.	4.49	VE
10. This suggested that curfew helps to discipline the minors/teenager in going out with their friends.	4.58	VE
11. This curfew considered as one way of preventing the spread of the covid-19.	4.71	VE
12. This curfew prohibits the drinking of beer, liquor, or other alcohol or intoxicating beverages in streets, sidewalks, parks, etc.	4.42	VE
13. Curfew hours regulates the holding of merry making activities	4.65	VE
14. This curfew implementation prevents anybody to not to practice mendicancy or vagrancy	4.22	VE
15. The barangay councils carry other basic security functions under the supervision of the Barangay. Captain.	4.06	VE
16. This curfew will help the barangay officials and police/local authorities in the drive against all other forms of vices and syndicated crimes.	4.6	VE
17. This curfew can be the means to the barangay officials and police/local authorities in the drive against child abuse and crimes against women	4.26	VE
18. This will aid the barangay officials and police/local authorities in the drive against illegal gambling	4.4	VE
19. This will help the barangay officials and police/local authorities in the drive against drug trafficking and drug pushing	4.37	VE
20. Coordinates closely with the barangay officials and police/local authorities in the drive against terrorism, smuggling and car napping.	4.52	VE
21. This will eliminate the commission of crimes because property	4.54	VE

owners are in their specific property.		
22. The BPAT or barangay personnel that rounds in a location is such a good help to lessen the police work. Because of what they did, policemen got more time to focus on more serious cases that they will handle.	4.32	VE
23. Curfew is effective in controlling clandestine work.	4.66	VE
Weighted Mean	4.39	VE

3.3. Problems encountered by the responders during the implementation of curfew as for Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team (BPAT)

Problem occur when an individual finds obstacles between his/her current condition and a goal. This disparity becomes a problem when a person cannot instantly find a way out of it. In psychology, a problem is described as a situation where in one is required to accomplish a goal and the resolution is not clear. Consequently, a person finds it difficult to create steps to achieve the target goal. It is after the recognition of the source of the problem that it can be solved effectively (Bendassolli, 2021).

Table 3 below shows the results of the respondents in regards to the problem encountered by the responders during the implementation of curfew. And so far the results of the study indicates that there is no serious problem that encountered by the BPAT as the results of the study revealed that all of the respondents answered "not serious" in all of the statements that have been asked for them with an average mean of 1.1 or interpreted also as "not serious". The highest result that answered as not serious is; Lack of cooperation among residents. The study revealed that the residents of 50th barangay of Ozamiz City are very cooperative in relation to their health and safety. Based on the results the residents are willing to support their barangay peacekeeping action team to help achieve their job in maintaining peace and security. Problem solution is the mental process of analyzing a situation, learning what options are available, and then choosing the alternative that will result in the desired outcome or some other selected goal (Radaelli, C. M., 2019).

Table 3. The Responses of the Respondents Regarding the Problems Encountered by the Responders during the Implementation of Curfew as for BPAT

Statement	AMV	I
• Lack of cooperation among residents.	1.4	SD
• The curfew does not help the community to lessen the crimes and other criminality.	1.1	SD
• This affects the profit/income of night small businesses	1.2	SD
• Some BPAT are absent during scheduled duty	1.0	SD
• Lack of supervision and monitoring from the Barangay Officials.	1.0	SD
• Lack of cooperation from the other Barangay Officials.	1.0	SD

• Barangay Officials are very lenient in imposing the penalty of curfew.	1.0	SD
• Barangay Officials and the BPATs' are not aware of their duties and responsibilities.	1.0	SD
• Slow response from the BPAT or even the Police if the community needs assistance.	1.0	SD
• Lack of dissemination on the new policy to enforce within the barangay.	1.0	SD
• Insufficient budget support.	1.3	SD
• The barangay has no vehicle when conducting patrol or even during emergency.	1.2	SD
General Weighted Mean	1.1	SD

3.4. The level of performance of Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team (BPAT) as perceived by the 50th Barangay residents

Performance is a word often used but not always understood. Performance in simplest terms, means how well something is done (Smith, 2018). Performance is the action or process of carrying out or accomplishing an action, task, or function. Performance in terms of law enforcement management is more on policing. It is about constantly striving to improve quality of service, reduce crime and anti-social behavior, and bring offenders to justice, in short, deliver safer and stronger communities, and to provide the peace and order to the public.

Table 4 below shows the results of the level of performance of Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team (BPAT) as perceived by the 50th Barangay residents. The result of the study revealed that responders received 3 out 10 Very Satisfactory ratings from the respondents. The highest statements answered by Very Satisfactory is : The BPAT encourage the participation of community-based organizations to enable the PNP to cover all matters of community safety and security having a mean value of 3.46. The results revealed that BPAT was successfully maintained the safety and security in their respective areas. While in the other hand 7 out of 10 obtained "Satisfactory" in most of the statement. And the lowest statement answered by "satisfactory" is: the BPAT intensify public safety information campaign through regular police bulletins on criminal modus operandi with a mean value of 2.55. This indicates that the BPAT was able to intensify public safety information campaign through regular police bulletins on criminal modus operandi to the public.

Table 4. Level of Performance of Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team as for 50th Barangay Residents

Statement	AWV	I
1. The BPAT conduct patrol in their respective barangay such as checkpoint	3.06	S
2. The BPAT encourage the community or the populace to participate in crime prevention to the police or authority as watchers	2.92	S

3. The BPAT mobilize all organized community sectors to help in the prevention of crimes	2.72	S
4. The BPAT upgrade the quality of communication equipment for police patrollers	3.28	VS
5. The BPAT team leader deploys additional personnel to cover all crime-prone areas in the community	3.12	S
6. The BPAT encourage the participation of community-based organizations to enable the PNP to cover all matters of community safety and security	3.46	VS
7. The BPAT intensify public safety information campaign through regular police bulletins on criminal modus operandi.	2.55	S
8. The BPAT consult with local village officials on problems and threats from criminal elements in the village so that proper strategic approaches are developed to counter the problem.	3.03	S
9. The BPAT support the development of police-community partnership by carefully coordinating and communicating with such groups to establish open lines of Communications.	3.4	VS
10. The BPAT sustain visitation as an approach to crime reporting to inform them of the status of cases lodged against suspects/offenders	2.66	S
General Weighted Mean	3.02	S

Therefore the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team is very active in their performance of their duty. Having a good ratings indicates that they have fulfilled their job very well resulting of having an average mean of 3.02 which is "satisfactory". According to Neely et al (2019), performance measurement may be defined as the process of quantifying the efficiency or effectiveness of an action. Performance is one of the most important components of law enforcement management affecting the quality of the services a department delivers as well as the satisfaction of its community (Gul, S. K., & O'Connell, P., 2019).

3.5. *The level of Public Safety as Perceived by the local residents*

Public Safety

Public safety in legal scholar defined as the protection of the general public and they reference groups like police officers and firefighters as Public Safety Officers. Many governments form their policies on this idea of protecting people's physical welfare. They often focus on combating crime in an effort to help community members feel secure, and they hire for roles like law enforcement officers and medical emergency responders (Van Swaaningen, R., 2021). Public Safety encompasses the diverse needs of citizens, communities, and the nation as a whole. Due to the unique requirements of threat management, public safety has four pillars: national security, border strategies, countering crime, and emergency management (Murphy, 2019). Public Safety which includes the formulation and

implementation of programs and policies and procedures to achieve public safety, especially the preparedness for preventive or rescue operations during times of calamities and disasters such as conflagrations, earthquake, flood and tidal waves and coordination and mobilization of resources and the implementation for rehabilitation and relief operations in coordination with national agencies concerned (Mark E., 2018). Public Safety (PS) organizations bring value to society by creating a stable and secure environment. The services they provide include protection of people, environment and assets and they address a large number of threats both natural and man-made, acts of terrorism, technological, radiological or environmental accidents (Baldini 2020).

Table 5 below shows the results of the questions; is your community safe place to live questionnaire as for Barangay Officials and Community. The result of the study revealed that respondents answered “Safe” in most of the statement. There are 5 items out of 12 statement was answered “very safe” in a question, is your community safe place to live? And the highest question answered by "Very Safe" is: I feel safe in my residence during the daytime having a mean value of 3.54. The results shows that residents feel “very safe” whenever there are presence of barangay peacekeeping action team roaming around the barangay. While the lowest question answered as “safe” are; I feel safer in my neighborhood today compared to five years ago having a mean value of 2.89 and I feel safer in my neighborhood today compared to other neighborhood in our area having a mean value of 2.89. The results only show how important having BPAT’s in the barangay. The feelings of being safe indicates that the BPAT’s are very active in regards of their duty in maintaining a safe and peaceful community.

The results of this surveys revealed that level of implementation of public safety is therefore "Safe" having an average mean of 3.19. These results just show how active and responsible are the barangay peacekeeping action team in regards of their duty in their barangay. This is a good indication that implementing curfew hours in 50th Barangay of Ozamiz City are very helpful in maintaining a safer and peaceful barangay during day and night hours. Public safety is the dedicated responsibility of certain government organizations and local departments. Think police officers, security agents, emergency response teams, fire forces, parole officers, and more. No matter the role, the primary goal of public safety professionals is to prevent danger and to protect the wellbeing of citizens, communities, and organizations (Ricciardelli, R., Andres, E., Kaur, N., Czarnuch, S., & Carleton, R. N., 2020).

Table 5. Is your community safe place to live questionnaire as for Barangay Officials and Community

How safe do you feel in each of the following situation?	AMV	I
A. I feel safe in my residence during the daytime?	3.54	VS
B. I feel safe in my residence during the night?	3.37	VS
C. I feel safe in my neighborhood during the daytime?	3.35	VS
D. I feel safe in my neighborhood during the night?	3.02	S
E. I feel safe in 50th Barangay, Ozamiz City during the daytime?	3.31	VS
F. I feel safe in 50th Barangay, Ozamiz City area during the night?	3.45	VS
G. I feel safer in my neighborhood today compared to one year ago?	3.06	S

H. I feel safer in my neighborhood today compared to five years ago?	2.89	S
I. I feel safer in my neighborhood today compared to other neighborhood in our area?	2.89	S
General Weighted Mean	3.21	S

3.6. Explore the relationship between the level of effectiveness of implementation of curfew and the level of public safety

Table 6 below shows the results in regards to the relationship between the level of effectiveness of implementation of curfew and the level of public safety. The study revealed that there is a significant relationship between the level of effectiveness of implementation of curfew and the level of public safety having a T-value of 13.81, P-Value of .0001 and 30 degrees of freedom.

Result signifies that the level of effectiveness of implementation of curfew had seems to have interconnection in regards to the level of public safety in terms of implementation of rules and regulations and in maintaining a peaceful community. It is important to have good quality of service among the residents in enforcing curfew laws in order to achieve public safety in a community. With the presence of active participation among the residents to the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team creates a big possibility that the residents may be away from any violation imposed to the violators and being safe and secured to their respective households against the harmonious COVID-19 virus.

Table 6. Explore the relationship between the level of effectiveness of implementation of curfew and the level of public safety

Variables	Weighted Mean	P-value	T-value	DF	Decision
The level of effectiveness of implementation of curfew	4.39	.0001	13.81	30	Significant
The Level of public safety	3.21				

3.7. Explore the relationship between the level of performance of BPAT and level of public safety

Table 7 below shows the results regarding the relationship between the level of performance of BPAT and level of public safety. The study revealed that there is no significant or "not significant" in relation between the level of performance of BPAT and level of public safety having a T-value of 1.45, P-Value of .1633 and 17 degrees of freedom.

The results signifies that the level of performance of BPAT has nothing to be connected in relation to level of public safety. The results of the study about the level of performance of the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team relies only with the supervision of the Police Officer which help them to improve their servicing in the community. Performance of BPAT is need to be more adequate in order to enhance and being capable of their duties and responsibilities as one of the frontier in this time of COVID-19 pandemic and to molded their level of performance in the community which helped to obtain public safety to the residents they protecting.

Table 7. Explore the relationship between the level of performance of BPAT and level of public safety

Variables	Weighted Mean	P-value	T-value	DF	Decision
The level of performance of Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team (BPAT)	3.02	0.1633	1.45	17	Not Significant
The Level of public safety	3.21				

4. Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the above findings the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team of the 50th Barangay, Ozamiz City were very responsive in addressing and implementing curfew effective in relation to public safety and the implementation of curfew hours during the time of pandemic.

Having the level of effectiveness of implementation of curfew and public safety, and the level of performance of BPAT and public safety have seems to have relationship correlation between of them hours. Receiving a good performance in the 50th Barangay residents indicated that BPAT performed their job very well. Implementing rules and regulations in their duties, and having good relationship with the community that makes their job easier and manageable.

Based on the above findings, the researcher concluded that the Barangay Peacekeeping Action team must address and develop the following:

1. The Barangay Peacekeeping Action team must help more on the parents/guardian in regulating curfew hours towards their children by giving of threat of the ordinance to the children, so that they will obey and follow curfew ordinance.
2. The Barangay Peacekeeping Action team must focus on intensifying public safety information by using alternative ways in spreading information such as social media platform and via text message information.
3. The Barangay Peacekeeping Action team are encourage to maintain public safety to maintain a peaceful and safety community.

And lastly, the researchers also encourage the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team in maintaining this high percentage result of the data gathered. The barangay officials should prioritize and monitor their enforcer to maintain and keep them up the good performance they've shown to the residents.

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Consent for publication

Authors declare that they consented for the publication of this research work.

Authors' Contributions

All authors equally contributed in data collection, research and paper drafting.

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